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CURRENT TOPICS.

THE BUSINESS in the Vacation Court on Wednesday last was
 of an exceptionally light character. Mr. Justice JELF sat at
 10.30 a.m. and disposed of the list shortly after noon.

THE COUNCIL of the Incorporated Law Society propose to
 entertain in the hall of the society the solicitors and articulated
 clerks who have served in the South African campaign, and to
 compile, for future reference, a complete record of their services.
 The form of the entertainment has not yet, we understand, been
 settled, but it is likely to be a somewhat memorable occasion,
 and the proposal is welcome evidence that the Council are not
 unmindful of the sacrifices made by members of the solicitor
 branch of the legal profession during the recent war.

WE PRINT elsewhere a notice under section 2 of the Colonial
 Stock Act, 1900, that the provisions of the Act have been com-
 plied with so as to convert into trustee investments Mauritius 4
 per cent. Inscribed Stock (1937), and Grenada 4 per cent.
 Inscribed Stock (1917-42); and it is added that the Governments
 of Sierra Leone and the Straits Settlements have taken the
 necessary steps to comply with the conditions laid down by the
 Treasury under the Act. Previous notices have related to
 certain Canadian, New Zealand, Ceylon, and South Australian
 Stocks.

WE REPRINTED last week from the valuable report of the
 Prison Commissioners a statement that "the governor of Dor-
 chester Prison had brought to their notice an arrangement
 which has been come to by the barristers of the Quarter Sessions
 Mess for the county of Dorset, by which they hoped to provide
 gratuitously some means of defence for every undefended
 prisoner committed for trial at quarter sessions who was willing
 to accept the same, and that arrangements had been made by
 which the governor of the gaol communicated to all such
 prisoners on the morning of the sessions this arrangement for
 gratuitous defence." We believe that the arrangement referred
 to is rather in the nature of an experiment, and that it was not
 intended to be made public until the results of a year's working
 had been ascertained.

THE CAUTION we suggested last week as necessary in the use
 of finger-prints alone as evidence of identity has been illustrated
 by a case at the Guildhall, to which attention is drawn in this
 week's *Truth*. On the strength of a similarity in finger-prints,
 it was reported from Scotland-yard that a prisoner at the
 Guildhall had been twice convicted in Birmingham. The man
 denied that he had ever been in Birmingham in his life, and
 fortunately other police evidence was forthcoming which proved
 that at the time he was supposed to have been imprisoned in

that city, he was actually in custody in London. When combined with the other means of identification to which we referred last week, finger-prints may be useful, but when used as the sole means of identification they are not reliable, and may occasion grave injustice. The occurrence has been subsequently stated to be due to "a clerical error"; but the conviction of a prisoner should not be dependent on the possibility of such a mistake.

AN INTERESTING paper is contributed by Master MACDONELL to the current number of the Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation on the number of judges in different countries. In comparing judicial systems there is at the outset a difficulty as to the officials who shall be classed as judicial. A recorder is, of course, a judge, though his judicial work occupies only a small part of his time, and a registrar of the High Court is just as clearly not a judge, his work being purely administrative. Masters of the High Court and registrars of county courts occupy an intermediate position, but Master MACDONELL rightly excludes them from the list of judges. For England the total number of salaried judges works out at 276—namely, House of Lords, 5; Court of Appeal, 6; High Court, 23; county courts, 55; courts of quarter sessions and summary jurisdiction, 115; and other courts, 32. The unsalaried judges are put down at 17,248, a number which indicates the magnitude of the task which Lord HERSCHELL undertook when he attempted to deal directly with commissions of the peace. In the latter figure no other country rivals England—the United States are not included—and the only countries with any substantial number of unsalaried judges are Italy, Norway, and Sweden. Italy has 8,470 "conciliatori," who are magistrates having competence only in civil matters. As justices of the peace, they settle controversies voluntarily submitted to them, and, as judges, they decide causes of a value not exceeding 100 lire. Norway is stated to have 1,222, and Sweden 1,428 unsalaried judges, but these appear to act merely as lay assessors to the salaried judges. But if the magistracy of this country is exceptional for numbers and for the work which it performs, equally exceptional in the opposite direction is the number of salaried judges. As just stated, our figure is 276, which gives a percentage of .86 to every 100,000 of population. The corresponding figures for various other countries are: Austria 4,541, or 17.35 per 100,000; Belgium 546, or 8.01; Denmark 186, or 7.76; France 7,803, or 20.16; Germany 8,186, or 14.63; Hungary 2,658, or 13.79; Italy 3,645, or 11.37; Netherlands 338, or 6.53; Norway 172, or 7.83; Russia 3,180, or 2.80; Sweden 497, or 9.70. In France, where the proportion of paid judges to the population is largest, the number is divided as follows: Court of Cassation, 49; Courts of Appeal, 512; Civil Tribunals of first instance, 5,398; Tribunals of Commerce, 1,844.

ONE REASON for the greater size of the judicial staff in continental countries lies in the fact that courts, even those of first instance, are usually composed of three or more judges. In England, alike in superior and in inferior courts, it is considered the best policy to place responsibility in the hands of a single judge, and the infringement of this rule caused by the existence of Divisional Courts is by no means looked upon with universal favour. But abroad it is quite different. M. GARSONNET, who has furnished Master MACDONELL with details as to France, says that one characteristic of the French courts is that they are almost all composed of several judges, and a quorum is necessary to enable a valid judgment to be given. The plurality of judges, he adds, has always been reputed amongst his countrymen as a very efficacious guarantee of justice. Thus, in the Court of Cassation, with its forty-nine judges, each chamber requires a quorum of eleven members. Each Court of Appeal has, in addition to a president and presidents of chambers, at least twenty counsellors, and at most forty; in civil matters there must be present at least seven counsellors, and in criminal matters at least five, in each case including the president. In courts of first instance there must be from three to six judges. In Germany a similar system prevails. The one judge is the exception; a tribunal consisting of three or more judges is the rule. This divided responsibility is reflected in the amount of the judicial salaries.

With us attempts have been made to shew that a man with £10,000 a year has difficulty in making both ends meet; but, however this may be, the judges of the High Court are considered to be fairly provided for with £5,000 a year. Compared with their continental brethren they roll in wealth. The highest judicial salary in France is given as £1,200, and there are also four of £1,000. But presidents of chambers of the Court of Appeal in Paris get only £550 and ordinary judges £440. In provincial courts of appeal the first presidents get £720, the presidents of chambers £400, and other members £280, and the remuneration of *juges de paix* ranges from £320 in Paris to £72 elsewhere. In Germany the figures are similar. Doubtless one reason why judicial work can be satisfactorily done on these terms is that judges and advocates belong to different classes. The judges are such from the beginning of their career, and it is not necessary to fill the judicial bench by offering a sufficient bait to men in large practice. But even so, the sums are a very small remuneration for such responsible work. Even in the United States the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has only £2,100, and the associate justices £2,000. Upon the whole, a perusal of the figures does not suggest that we need go abroad for improvements in our judicial system.

THE RECENT decision of the Court of Appeal in *Savill Bros. (Limited) v. Bethell* (50 W. R. 580) shews the importance of remembering that an ordinary grant "unto and to the use of" the grantee operates at common law by virtue of the word "unto," and is consequently subject to the strict rules affecting estates arising under a common law grant. Consequently an estate of freehold cannot be limited by the grant to arise *in futuro*, and it is the same with an exception out of a grant, which is treated as being itself a regnant. In the above case certain freehold lands were conveyed upon sale unto and to the use of the purchaser in fee simple with the exceptions and reservations set forth in a schedule. The schedule contained an exception of a piece of land not less than forty feet in width, commencing at a specified point, and terminating "at the nearest road to be made by the purchaser or his assigns on the estate so as to give access to such road" from certain other lands of the vendor. The purchaser constructed certain roads upon the estate, and the question subsequently arose whether the vendor was entitled to the land contemplated in the exception. Against his right it was urged that the exception was bad because the land to be excepted was not presently determined, and the Court of Appeal held that the objection was sound. The estate in the excepted land was to arise at a future time. This would not have been possible under the old system of conveyance by feoffment with livery of seisin, and the Real Property Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 106), in enacting by section 2 that corporeal hereditaments shall lie in grant as well as in livery, has not altered the former rules of law with respect to the creation of estates. It was held, consequently, that the invalidity of the exception could not be cured by the grantor electing to take specific land under it. Until the election nothing would be regranted to the grantor under the exception, and when the election had been made, the common law rule would prevent the exception from having any effect. The absurdity of the result that an exception may be bad, for the antiquated reason that it is so expressed as to operate at common law and not under the Statute of Uses, is mitigated in the present case by the consideration that, even had it operated under the statute, it would still have been bad as infringing the rule of perpetuities. There was no time limited within which the land to be included in the exception was to be ascertained. Altogether the case is a singular instance of the way in which the intention of parties may be frustrated through non-compliance with technical rules.

THE DECISION of the Court of Appeal in *Re Edgecombe* (50 W. R. 678) shews that the revision of the Debtors Act, 1869, may usefully engage the attention of the Legislature when it has time to spare for useful law reform. The short result of the case is that committal to prison for non-payment of rates is a punitive measure, and is not terminated by the bankruptcy of the debtor, notwithstanding that such bankruptcy is the proper

means for securing that all his property shall be duly applied in payment of his debts. The Debtors Act, 1869, established by section 4 the wholesome rule that no person should be imprisoned for making default in payment of a sum of money, but to the rule it appended a series of exceptions, some of which have been productive of much litigation. The second of these is the case of "default in payment of any sum recoverable summarily before a justice or justices of the peace." Whether when this exception was introduced the Legislature had any list submitted to it of the various circumstances under which it would apply, we cannot say, but among the sums so recoverable are the rates which go to support the policy of municipal socialism of which we have heard so much lately. Under section 2 of the Distress for Rates Act, 1849, justices are empowered, in default of distress, to commit the ratepayer to prison "for any time not exceeding three calendar months unless the sum or sums therein mentioned shall be sooner paid." But it is to be noticed that the Act of 1869, in preserving this power by exception (2) to section 4 does not hedge it round with the safeguards imposed in section 5. It is under the latter section that county court judges exercise their much-debated power of imprisonment, but it is expressly provided that the jurisdiction shall be exercised only where the court is satisfied that the debtor has means to pay and will not pay. With the unfortunate ratepayer it is different. The fact that distress against his goods has been unproductive seems to be *prima facie* evidence that he has not got the means to pay, but none the less the statute of 1849 confers on justices power to imprison him, and the power is preserved under section 4 of the Debtors Act, 1869.

BUT THE CASE of *Re Edcombe* (*supra*) not only emphasized the fact that imprisonment for non-payment of rates still exists. It also shewed that the imprisonment must go on notwithstanding the bankruptcy of the prisoner. At first sight this result seems in direct contradiction of section 10 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, under which the court may at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition "stay any action, execution, or other legal process against the property or person of the debtor." Now, imprisonment for non-payment of rates seems to be clearly legal process against the person of the debtor, and in *Re Edcombe* application was made for the release of the debtor on this ground. The debtor had been assessed as occupier of certain premises and had become liable to pay a rate of £174. Distress was levied but was unproductive. Thereupon he was, on the 1st of July last, committed to prison at the instance of the local authority. On the 2nd he presented a bankruptcy petition upon which a receiving order was at once made, and he applied to the registrar for his release under section 10 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. The registrar refused to make such an order, and his decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal, upon the ground that the imprisonment was not legal process against the person of the debtor for the purpose of enforcing payment, but was punitive. An opposite view of arrest for debt was taken by MELLISH, L.J., in *Cobham v. Walton* (23 W. R. 865, L. R. 10 Ch. 655), where he spoke of it "as a means of enforcing payment, not as a punishment," but since that case the punitive character of section 4 has, as LINDLEY, L.J., pointed out in *Re Smith, Hands v. Andrews* (41 W. R. 289; 1893, 2 Ch. 2), been frequently recognized. The result, in the present case, as VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, L.J., observed, is unsatisfactory. Of course where payment of rates is refused on principle, as part of a political movement, imprisonment is all in due course, and proceedings of this kind are just now a good deal in the air. But the ordinary case of nonpayment of rates is quite different. It arises from inability to pay, and it is difficult to understand why imprisonment should be regarded as a suitable remedy, or why, if such a procedure is permissible at all, it should not be fenced round with proper safeguards against abuse.

IN INSTRUMENTS which are intended to secure the payment of sums of money weekly or at other short intervals it makes all the difference in respect of stamp duty whether the sums are in the first instance reserved payable weekly, or whether they are

reserved as an annual sum payable in weekly instalments. The schedule to the Stamp Act, 1891, has under the head "Bond, covenant, or instrument" for securing payment of any annuity or of any sum of money at stated periods, an *ad valorem* duty in respect of every £5 of "the annuity or sum periodically payable." In the recent case of *Jackson v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue* (50 W. R. 666) a separation deed contained a clause that the husband would, upon certain conditions pay to his wife during their joint lives "the clear weekly sum of £1." The commissioners contended that this was an instrument securing an annuity of £52 payable by weekly instalments, and that the *ad valorem* duty of 2s. 6d. was payable in respect for each £5 in the £52. But unfortunately for this contention the instrument made no mention of an annual sum, nor does the Stamp Act contemplate that all sums payable at stated intervals shall be treated as payable for a year so as to be annuities. The words quoted above shew that there may be sums periodically payable which do not fall within the category of annuities; otherwise they would not have been mentioned separately. The point was discussed and settled in *Clifford v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue* (1896, 2 Q. B. 187), where also there was an instrument securing payment of a fixed sum per week. A distinction was there drawn between cases such as *Jones v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue* (43 W. R. 318; 1895, 1 Q. B. 484), where an annual sum is made payable at stated intervals, and those where the instrument contemplates only weekly payments. In the present case the instrument was of the latter kind, and hence the *ad valorem* duty was assessed on the amount of the weekly payment, the duty being therefore 2s. 6d.

EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS.

A REMARKABLE difference of opinion as to the extent to which extrinsic evidence can be used for the construction of a will characterizes the decisions of the majority of the Court of Appeal (48 W. R. 673; 1900, 2 Ch. 756) and of the House of Lords (50 W. R. 337; 1902, A. C. 1) in *Higgins v. Dawson*. A testator, after directing that all his just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses should be paid, made a specific legacy of plate, &c., and specifically devised a freehold church. He next gave a number of pecuniary legacies, amounting altogether to between eleven and twelve thousand pounds, and then he gave "all the residue and remainder of the sum of £9,187 lent on mortgage to Sir JOHN LAWSON . . . and of the sum of £4,000 lent on mortgage to Mrs. ELIZA KIRK . . . after payment of my just debts and funeral expenses and the expenses of proving this my will," to certain Roman Catholic priests. The testator used a printed form of will, and the first direction for payment of debts was part of the form, but the rest of the will was in the testator's own handwriting. There was no general residuary gift. At the time he made the will he had practically no property except the chattels and real estate specifically bequeathed and devised, and the £13,000 mentioned as being lent on mortgage. He subsequently acquired, on the death of his mother, a sum of about £10,000, which he retained at the time of his death, but it does not seem to have been suggested that he contemplated the receipt of this when he made his will. The question was as to the effect to be given to the gift of the "residue and remainder" of the mortgage debts. If this was the residue after deduction of the pecuniary legacies previously given, then obviously the fund available for the legatees of the residue would be very substantially diminished. If on the other hand, the words referred to the residue of the mortgages after deduction only of debts and funeral and testamentary expenses, there would be, according to the condition of the testator's estate at the time when he made his will, no fund out of which the pecuniary legacies could be paid. Was there, then, an ambiguity on the face of the will, and, if so, was it one for the removal of which the court was at liberty to admit extrinsic evidence?

The general rule for the construction of wills seems to be sufficiently clear. The court is bound by the words which the testator has used, and no evidence of intention can be admitted, save only in the case of a latent ambiguity. But when it is

necessary to apply those words to the actual property of which he disposes or to the person to whom it is given then extrinsic evidence is admitted. "Courts of law, though precluded from ascribing to a testator any intention not expressed in his will, admit their obligation to give effect to every intention which the will, properly expounded, contains. [Hence] any evidence is admissible which, in its nature and effect, simply explains what the testator has written; but no evidence can be admissible which, in its nature and effect, is applicable merely to the purpose of shewing what he intended to have written": Wigram on Extrinsic Evidence (4th ed.), p. 8. And the cases in which extrinsic evidence is admitted in order to shew what is the effect of the will as regards persons and things are aptly summarized in the fifth proposition laid down by the same high authority, which runs (p. 65): "For the purpose of determining the object of a testator's bounty, or the subject of disposition, or the quantity of interest intended to be given by his will, a court may inquire into every material fact relating to the person who claims to be interested under the will, and to the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, and to the circumstances of the testator and of his family and his affairs, for the purpose of enabling the court to identify the person or thing intended by the testator or to determine the quantity of interest he has given by his will."

It will be noticed that these passages do not expressly deal with the question whether a doubt arising upon the grammatical construction of the will can be resolved by reference to the circumstances existing when it was made. In the present case the majority of the Court of Appeal (Lord ALVERSTONE, M.R., and COLLINS, L.J., RIGBY, L.J., dissenting) held that it could. Both the learned judges considered that as a matter of construction the testator, in giving the residue of the mortgage debts, meant the residue after payment of the pecuniary legacies previously given as well as after payment of debts and funeral and testamentary expenses. COLLINS, L.J., based this result upon the position of the words "all the residue and remainder," in the sentence by which the mortgages were disposed of. "The expression 'all the residue and remainder of' the two mortgage debts," he said, "coming as it does at the beginning of the sentence, is, to my mind, *prima facie* a suggestion of a previous deduction from the sums named, which constitutes what he is dealing with as a residue before he goes on to further diminish it by the subtraction of debts." But both Lord ALVERSTONE and COLLINS, L.J., held that if, on the construction of the will, this result was doubtful, the doubt could be removed by extrinsic evidence as to the state of the testator's property at the time when he made the will. They regarded such a course as justifiable upon the principle, frequently admitted, that the court ought to put itself in the position of the testator when he was making his will, and the present Master of the Rolls quoted Sir J. WIGRAM's dictum (p. 88), that "every claimant under a will has a right to require that a court of construction, in the execution of its office, shall by means of extrinsic evidence place itself in the situation of the testator the meaning of whose language it is called upon to declare." Considering, then, that the mortgage debts were, so far as the testator knew, the only funds out of which the legacies which he had given could be paid, the inference was very strong that, in disposing of the "residue" of these mortgages, he was thinking of the pecuniary legacies as a first charge upon them, and that it was only the balance after payment of the legacies and also after payment of the debts, &c., which was to go to the priests.

Lord Justice RIGBY, on the other hand, who delivered a forcible and closely-reasoned judgment, refused to allow that extrinsic evidence could be admitted to remove a doubt of construction. Whatever difficulties of mere construction there might be, it was for the court to grapple with them, and arrive at a decision as to the meaning of the words which the testator used. If, he urged, extrinsic evidence was admitted in such a case the real effect would be to introduce evidence of the testator's intention. After pointing out the fundamental distinction between evidence simply explanatory of the words of the will themselves and evidence sought to be applied to prove intention itself as an independent fact, he continued: "The great majority of the cases of explanatory evidence consisted of the ascer-

tainment of persons and things insufficiently explained by the will itself. When I say that it has never been contended that a will bearing a definite construction can have another and different construction put upon it by extrinsic evidence, I by no means undertake to assert that in point of fact this has never been done. Before the publication of Sir JAMES WIGRAM's treatise there probably were, and subsequently there possibly may have been, instances of this kind. All such instances, however, must be attributable to an unconscious, though illegitimate, yielding to the almost necessary bias in favour of a particular intention indicated or suggested by extrinsic facts, as distinguished from the explanatory effect of such facts on the words of the will under discussion." And subsequently: "It must be borne in mind that a will is not ambiguous by reason only that it is difficult of construction. If it is finally held to bear a particular construction, that must govern its legal meaning, notwithstanding any difficulty that the courts may have felt in arriving judicially at the construction." Hence in the present case it was necessary to settle what was the grammatical meaning of the words used by the testator without reference to the extrinsic evidence. Such evidence, as already shewn, strongly suggested a particular construction, but to be influenced by it was, in the learned judge's opinion, to admit evidence of intention. Whatever difficulty arose on the words had to be solved by judicial construction without reference to any evidence outside the will. And, confining himself to the will, RIGBY, L.J., held that the gift of the "residue" of the mortgage debts was independent of the previous pecuniary legacies, and that the mortgages went to the priests subject only to deduction of debts, &c.

The judgment of RIGBY, L.J., was very emphatically affirmed by the House of Lords, where a view was taken of the grammatical construction of the will essentially different from that which found favour with the majority of the Court of Appeal. The reason of the difference is readily understood. In the House of Lords the gift of all the residue of the mortgage debts after payment of the testator's debts, &c., was treated as quite distinct from the previous part of the will, and so treating it, there could be no doubt as to the result. This, indeed, was admitted by COLLINS, L.J., who said "read by itself, cut off from the context, it is, I agree, capable of one meaning only." But then he continued, "read in its place in the whole will, it seems to me, as a mere matter of grammar and common sense, to be quite as capable of another meaning, and taking the whole will together—both what it says and what it omits—even without the aid of extrinsic evidence I prefer the latter meaning." It is immaterial to consider whether this view of the construction of the will or the construction of the isolated sentence adopted in the House of Lords was correct. In point of numbers the present Lord Chief Justice and Master of the Rolls are outvoted, and by the unanimous judgment of the House of Lords, supporting the opinion of RIGBY, L.J., and, in the court of first instance, of STIRLING, J., the mortgage debts have been held to be given to the Roman Catholic priests subject only to deduction of the testator's debts. The decision is not likely to affect any future case, and the matter is one of grammar on which anyone interested is able to form his own opinion.

The important point in the case is that the House of Lords have held the Court of Appeal to be wrong in admitting extrinsic evidence to explain the supposed ambiguity in construction. In the present case the evidence admitted related to the state of the testator's property at the time when he made his will, and it was open to the particular objection that such evidence is excluded by section 24 of the Wills Act, 1837, according to which every will is to be "construed, with reference to the real and personal estate comprised in it, to speak and take effect as if it had been executed immediately before the death of the testator," unless a contrary intention appears. But, in addition to this particular reason, it was held generally, in accordance with the view of RIGBY, L.J., that extrinsic evidence is only admissible where it is required to define persons or things to which the testator has referred. It is not admissible to remove a doubt arising as to the construction of the will. "I am not aware," said Lord DAVEY, of any case in which extrinsic evidence has been admitted to enable the courts to construe a difficult will where

the words themselves require no interpretation, but the difficulty is only in the construction of the sentences in which the words occur." Such difficulties the court, as RIGBY, L.J., held, must remove for itself. The decision seems to give additional certainty to a branch of the law of wills which is productive of a good deal of trouble.

A READING OF THE NEW STATUTES.

THE WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT, 1902 (2 ED. 7, c. 6).

THIS statute is the fifth which has been passed within a comparatively short period for the protection of wild birds. The Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 35), established a close time for all wild birds between the 1st of March and the 1st of August, and any person who within that period shoots, or snares, or offers for sale any wild bird recently killed or taken, is liable on summary conviction, in the case of the wild birds enumerated in the schedule to the Act, to pay for every bird in respect of which the offence is committed a sum of £1, and in the case of any other wild bird, he is for a first offence to be reprimanded and discharged on payment of costs, and for a subsequent offence to pay a sum of five shillings for each bird. Power is conferred on a secretary of state, on application by justices in quarter sessions (now the county council), by order to extend or vary the close time specified in the Act. The schedule contains a list of some eighty-five wild birds. The Act contained an exception in cases where the person charged with the offence could prove that the wild bird "was either killed or taken or bought or received during the period in which such wild bird could be legally killed or taken, or from some person residing out of the United Kingdom." Doubts having arisen upon the construction of this exception, it was repealed by the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 51), and a similar exception was enacted in more explicit terms, extending only to the case of a person "exposing or offering for sale, or having the control or possession of, any wild bird recently killed." By the same statute the lark was included in the scheduled list of wild birds.

The two earlier Acts applied only to wild birds themselves. The Wild Birds Protection Act, 1884 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 24), extended protection to their eggs. It enables a secretary of state, upon the application of a county council, to make an order (1) prohibiting the taking or destroying of wild birds' eggs in any year or years in any places or places within the county; or (2) prohibiting the taking or destroying the eggs of any specified kind of wild birds within the county or any part of it. The Act also enables the secretary of state, on the representation of a county council, to include for that county additional wild birds in the schedule to the Act of 1880. A person offending against the Act of 1884 is liable on summary conviction to pay a sum not exceeding £1 for every egg which he has unlawfully taken or destroyed. The next Act—the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 56)—contained an important extension of the principle of the Act of 1880. The Act of 1880, as we have seen, only afforded protection during the statutory close time, though the period of the close time was liable to be varied by order. Under the Act of 1896 the secretary of state, on the application of a county council, can make an order prohibiting, for special reasons mentioned in the application, the taking or killing of particular kinds of wild birds during the whole or any part of the period of the year to which the statutory close time does not extend, or prohibiting the taking or killing of all wild birds in particular places during the whole or any part of that period. The Act also provided that in case of offences the court might, in addition to any penalty imposed, order any trap, net, snare, or decoy bird used by the offender to be forfeited.

The Act of the present year apparently completes the matter by enacting that "where any person is convicted of an offence against the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1896, the court may, in addition to any penalty that may therein be imposed, order any wild bird or wild bird's egg, in respect of which the offence has been committed, to be forfeited and disposed of as the court shall think fit." There is thus now a general statutory close time for all wild birds, and power to make special orders for the further protection of wild birds and their eggs. Moreover, offenders, in addition to pecuniary penalties, are liable to forfeit their apparatus for snaring wild birds, and also the wild birds themselves and their eggs. Theoretically the law is complete; if in practice it can be efficiently applied, this country ought to be a haven of refuge for wild birds.

THE FINANCE ACT, 1902 (2 ED. 7, c. 7).

The Finance Act of the present year contains in section 9 an amendment of the law of stamp duties which had been rendered necessary

by a change in the practice at Somerset House as to charging stamp duties on deeds executed for the purpose of effectuating the retirement of a trustee. Under section 62 of the Stamp Act, 1891, a conveyance or transfer made for effectuating the appointment of a new trustee is not chargeable with any higher duty than ten shillings. In principle the exemption should apply as much to the case of the retirement of a trustee where no new appointment is made as to the case of a new appointment, and until quite recently it was, we believe, the practice at Somerset House to charge duties accordingly. Recently, however, it was seen that a stricter application of the law would make certain *ad valorem* stamp duties payable on deeds executed for the purpose of vesting the trust property in continuing trustees where one was retiring, especially in respect of the transfer of mortgages. Any transfer of a mortgage, upon whatever occasion, is liable to the *ad valorem* duty of 6d. per £100 on the amount transferred. The matter has now been put right by section 9 of the Finance Act, 1902, which provides that "the provision of section 62 of the Stamp Act, 1891, limiting to ten shillings the duty on conveyances made for effectuating the appointment of a new trustee, shall apply to any conveyance or transfer for effectuating the retirement of a trustee, although no new trustee is appointed."

REVIEWS.

CHITTY'S STATUTES.

SEVEN YEARS' LEGISLATION: STATUTES OF PRACTICAL UTILITY PASSED IN 1895-1901. ARRANGED IN CONTINUATION OF THE FIFTH EDITION OF CHITTY'S STATUTES. WITH NOTES, INCORPORATED ENACTMENTS, AND EXTRACTS FROM THE STATUTORY RULES. By J. M. LELY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited); Stevens & Sons (Limited).

This volume represents the legislation of the seven years since the issue of the last edition of Chitty's Statutes, arranged under the well-known headings, frequently with tables of contents, and accompanied by extracts from the more important statutory rules, and in the case of the rules made under the Money-lenders Act, the full rules. The notes frequently contain the enactments which (in accordance with the slipshod style of modern legislation) are incorporated by reference, and also give the decisions on the statutory provisions, but in the case of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, the editor has naturally been unable to incorporate all the mass of reported cases, and has selected with considerable skill the cases on the more important points. The work, as regards decisions, appears to be very carefully brought down to date, and cannot fail to be extremely useful to the practitioner who has to construe the statutes it contains. Additional notes are given on the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, embodying points which have arisen since the issue of the yearly volume of Chitty containing that statute. With regard to the Land Transfer Act, 1897, Mr. Lely very correctly remarks that "Registration outside the compulsory area still remains but very little used." The whole book shows the care and completeness which characterize all Mr. Lely's works on statute law.

ESTATE DUTY.

THE FINANCE ACTS, 1894, 1896, 1898, AND 1900 (57 & 58 VICT. c. 30; 59 & 60 VICT. c. 28; 61 & 62 VICT. c. 10; 63 VICT. c. 7), SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO THE ESTATE DUTY AND OTHER DEATH DUTIES IN ENGLAND. WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES, RULES, AND TABLE OF FORMS. By JAMES AUSTEN-CARTMELL, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. THIRD EDITION (ENLARGED). Widy & Sons.

This book has obtained a well-deserved reputation, not merely for lucid exposition, but also for courageous grappling with the problems which arise upon the Acts. The present edition includes the provisions of the Finance Acts, 1898 and 1900, relative to estate duty, with notes explanatory of the various sections, which, in accordance with the characteristics of the former editions, often draw attention to points which might not be appreciated by a casual reader. Thus upon the words "whether for value or not," contained in section 11 of the Finance Act, 1900, the author remarks that while they prevent [and we ourselves imagine were intended only to prevent] "the provisions of section 3 of the Act of 1894 from being called in aid in the case of a sale to the remainderman or reversioner at a date when the life estate or interest was of small value (e.g., when the tenant for life was an old man and in bad health) . . . they may (and probably will) have a far-reaching effect in cases in which a tenant for life or other person having a limited interest determinable upon death and a remainderman in fee join in selling or mortgaging the fee simple"; and the author proceeds to illustrate by examples the effect of the words. We can safely recommend the book as an excellent exposition of the Acts.

EQUITY.

THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY: INTENDED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS, AND OF PRACTITIONERS. By EDMUND H. T. SNELL, Barrister-at-Law. THIRTEENTH EDITION. By ARCHIBALD BROWN, Barrister-at-Law. Stevens & Haynes.

A thirteenth edition of Snell calls for only slight notice. The book has been used now by many generations of students, and though it has formidable competitors in the field, it seems to hold its own. The editor states that he has further simplified his statement of the law, and an examination of the volume shows that he has carefully incorporated the recent decisions. The book can hardly be made easy reading and the student cannot expect to master its contents unless he refers for himself to some of the leading authorities. Such a paragraph, for instance, as that which summarizes the present state of the law of mortgages with regard to "clogging the equity" requires to have life and interest put into it by reading cases like *Biggs v. Hodkinson* (1898, 2 Ch. 307). But it is one of the merits of the book that the citation of cases is not overdone, and properly used it should lead to a sound knowledge of equity. It may be doubted, indeed, whether this placing of equity doctrines in a volume of their own really tends to the ready learning of the law, but that is beyond our province. The index appears to be exceptionally full for the size of the work.

COMPANY LAW.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, AND THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACTS. CONTAINING THE STATUTES AND THE RULES, ORDERS, AND FORMS TO REGULATE PROCEEDINGS. Written originally by the Honourable Sir HENRY BURTON BUCKLEY, Knt., M.A., now one of His Majesty's Judges. EIGHTH EDITION. By A. C. CLAUSON, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Stevens & Haynes.

Mr. Clauson, who took part with Mr. Justice Buckley in the preparation of the last edition, is solely responsible for the present issue. Its main feature is, of course, the Companies Act, 1900, which is fully and usefully annotated. There is, of course, nothing to be said as to the notes in former editions, the reputation of which is well known; but we may say, as the result of our investigation of the present edition, that the recent decisions appear to have been very neatly and carefully incorporated; see, for instance, the mode in which the various results of *Lagunas Nitrate Co. v. Lagunas Syndicate* (1899, 2 Ch. 392) are woven into the note, on pp. 658-661 relative to promotion frauds. We think that the book will retain its position as one of the leading treatises on the subject.

MAGISTRATES' LAW, &c.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM THE "JUSTICE OF THE PEACE" CONNECTED WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH, POOR LAW, POOR RATE, LICENSING, AND THE GENERAL DUTIES OF MAGISTRATES. EXTRACTED FROM THE "PRACTICAL POINTS" COLUMNS OF VOLUMES XLI. TO LX., INCLUSIVE, OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. COVERING THE TWENTY YEARS 1877-1896. REVISED AND MODIFIED AS RENDERED NECESSARY BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION AND DECISIONS. Edited by C. E. ALLAN, Barrister-at-Law. Justice of the Peace Office; Shaw & Sons; Butterworth & Co.

As is well known to most lawyers, the Justice of the Peace has for many years, under the heading of "Practical Points," given opinions on questions of law propounded by its subscribers. The answers to these questions have been given on the authority of editors who have been, as a rule, barristers of good position and recognized ability. There is, therefore, scattered through the pages of the Justice of the Peace a vast store of valuable matter, which has, however, been practically buried for want of any easy method of unearthing an answer to any required question. It was, therefore, a good idea which prompted the present editor to have a collection prepared of the most valuable questions and answers, carefully arranged in alphabetical order and indexed. This volume is the result, and it contains over 8,000 of such questions and answers on all matters touching the multifarious duties of magistrates. It will be found an exceedingly useful book of reference, and will often put the practitioner on to the track of the correct answer to a knotty point. Every answer must, of course, be taken as an expression of opinion only; but the opinion is generally worthy of careful consideration, and should seldom be lightly rejected, especially in those numerous cases where the answer is supported by cited authority. The answers are a selection from over 30,000 contained in twenty years' numbers of the journal. They have been carefully edited and revised in the light of subsequent decisions and statutory changes in the law. This work has evidently been carried out at the expense of an immense amount of labour, and the result is much to the credit of Mr. Allan and of the numerous gentlemen who have assisted him.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Theory of the Judicial Practice of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and of South Africa Generally; with Suitable and Copious Practical Forms Subjoined To and Illustrating the Practice of the Several Subjects Treated Of. By C. H. VAN ZYL, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer, and formerly Law Lecturer at the South African College, Cape Town. Second Edition (improved and very much enlarged). Wm. Clowes & Sons (Limited).

The Law Relating to Contract of Sale of Goods. Six Lectures Delivered at the Request of the Council of Legal Education. By WILLIAM WILLIS, One of Her Majesty's Counsel and Judge of County Courts. Stevens & Haynes.

The Licensing Act, 1902, and the Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1901, with Explanatory Notes, preceded by an Introduction Describing the Law with Regard to all "Off" Licences. By GEORGE CECIL WHITELEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Stevens & Haynes.

NEW ORDERS, &c.

Notice.

COLONIAL STOCK ACT, 1900.

(63 & 64 Vict. c. 62.)

FURTHER LIST OF STOCKS UNDER SECTION 2.

Pursuant to section 2 of the "Colonial Stock Act, 1900," the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that the provisions of the Act have been complied with in respect of the undermentioned stocks, registered or inscribed in the United Kingdom:—

4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (1937). *Mauritius.*

Grenada.

4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (1917-42).

Sierra Leone.

Straits Settlements.

(The necessary steps to comply with the conditions laid down by the Treasury under the Act have been taken by the Governments of Sierra Leone and the Straits Settlements.)

The restrictions mentioned in section 2, sub section (2), of the "Trustee Act, 1893," apply to the above Stocks (see "Colonial Stock Act, 1900," section 2).

Treasury Chambers, S.W., September 18, 1902.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

Before the Vacation Judge.

"THE TERGESTE," 24th Sept.

ADMIRALTY—SALE OF SHIP—POSSESSORY LIEN—CLAIM OF MASTER AND CREW FOR WAGES—PRESERVATION OF PRIORITIES—FORM OF ORDER.

This was a motion on behalf of Domenico Nicolo Berlingieri, suing on behalf of himself and all others, the crew of the steamship *Tergeste*, that the Vacation Judge might direct the Admiralty marshal to forth with sell so much of the equipment of the steamship *Tergeste* as would realize the sum of £200 after payment of the marshal's charges, to enable the plaintiff to obtain food for the maintenance of the crew *pendente lite*, and also to make further advances on account of the crew's wages; or, alternatively, that a commission might issue for the appraisal and sale of the steamship *Tergeste*, the vessel not to be sold for less than the appraised value. It appeared from the affidavits that the steamship is an Italian one belonging to Messrs. Scutto & Denaro, of Genoa. She signed on a crew, with the plaintiff as master, at Genoa on the 2nd of December, 1901, and from thence proceeded to Sulina. She arrived in the Thames on the 9th of March, 1902. She was placed in the dry dock of Messrs. Rait & Gardiner, who are shipwrights and dry dock owners, for repairs on the 8th of April; and repairs were from time to time ordered by the captain and afterwards confirmed by one of the owners who came over to London, the claim of Messrs. Rait & Gardiner in respect of the work being over £4,000. As no money was forthcoming, all work upon the ship was suspended in June. Communications then took place between Messrs. Rait & Gardiner and the solicitor for the owners, but were productive of no result; and on the 28th of July Messrs. Rait & Gardiner issued a writ against the ship for necessities. No appearance had been entered to the writ, and a statement of claim had been filed in default of appearance; but there could be no motion for judgment in the action until after the long vacation. The *Tergeste* is now lying in the dock of Messrs. Rait & Gardiner subject to their possessory lien. The Admiralty Registrar declined to make an order in the absence of the owners' consent upon an application to him for an order for leave to move the vessel into the Millwall wet dock without prejudice to the possessory lien or alternatively for sale; and owing to the lateness of the date (the 8th of August) it was impossible to bring the matter before the Judge of the Admiralty Division before the long vacation. The crew were clamouring for their pay, or, failing pay, for advances to remit home. They would not

leave the vessel, which the master has no right to sell without the intervention of the court on account of the possessory lien of Messrs. Rait & Gardiner. In support of the motion it was said that the funds of the master were exhausted, and he could obtain no credit. The owners had practically abandoned the vessel owing to the large sums required to put her into proper repair. Had it not been for the possessory lien of Messrs. Rait & Gardiner the master might, by Italian law, with the consent of the Italian consul, have sold the vessel. It was necessary that something should be done for the maintenance of the crew. The amount claimed in the action of the master and crew against the vessel was over £1,300. Upon behalf of Messrs. Rait & Gardiner the sale was not opposed, since it might be to the advantage of all parties, and would put an end to the heavy expenses which were continuing. Any order made should be without prejudice to the possessory lien of Messrs. Rait & Gardiner.

JULY, J., said that something should be done to put an end to the difficulties which had arisen and to the expenses which had been, and were still being, incurred. If counsel could agree upon some order between themselves he would see whether he could assent to it. After some discussion the learned judge made the following order, by consent: That a commission issue out of the registry for the appraisal and sale of *The Tergeste*. All parties to be at liberty to bid at the sale. The proceeds of sale to be brought into court without prejudice to the question of Messrs. Rait & Gardiner's possessory lien, and to all other questions as to priorities. A sum of £250 to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale to the solicitors appearing for the captain and crew, such sum to be brought into account when the amount of wages due up to the 8th of April and repatriation expenses are ascertained. The admiralty marshal to make arrangements for the maintenance of the crew until the date of payment of the said sum of £250, the judge expressing the opinion that the crew were not entitled to the cost of maintenance after the date of the payment of the £250. Liberty to apply. — COUNSEL, Denis O'Connor; L. F. O. Darby. SOLICITORS, Simpson, Cullingford, & Co.; Ince, Colt, & Ince.

Reported by J. E. ALDRED, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

LAW SOCIETIES.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The annual meeting of this society opened at Brussels on the 18th inst. According to the *Times*, from which our account is taken, Germany is represented by Professors de Bar of Göttingen, Harburger of Munich, Meerk of Greifswald, and M. Perels, Counsellor to the Admiralty at Berlin; Austria by Professors Scrisower of Vienna and Rostworowski of Cracow; Belgium by Professors A. Rolin of Ghent, Descamps of Louvain, Nys and Errera of Brussels, Baron Lambert, and MM. Ed. Rolin, editor of the *Revue de Droit International*, and Carathéodory, Minister for Turkey in Belgium and Switzerland; France by Professors Renault, Lyon-Caen, Laine, Dupuis, and Thaller, of Paris, Rouard-de Card of Toulouse, and MM. Fauchille, editor of the *Revue de Droit International Public*, and Darras; Great Britain by Lord Reay, Sir D. M. Wallace, and Professors Westlake, Holland, and Dicey; Greece by Professor Streit of Athens; Holland by Professor Awer of Amsterdam and General Den Beer Poortugael; Italy by Professors Pierantoni of Rome, Fiore of Naples, and Sacerdoti of Padua; Japan by Professor Terao of Tokio; Norway by M. Gram; Portugal by M. Beirão; Russia by Professor de Martens of St. Petersburg; Switzerland by Professors Lehr and Roguin of Lausanne, de Seigneux of Geneva, Kebedgy of Berne, and M. Lardy, Swiss Minister at Paris. At the opening meeting, speeches were made by M. Descamps and Lord Reay, in which allusion was made to the loss sustained by the Institut in the death of its founder, M. Rolin-Jacquemyns. Mention was also made of the fact that of the five judges now sitting upon the first arbitration held at The Hague under the Convention of 1899, three are members of the Institut. There are four reports of committees of the Institut dealing with topics of Private International Law—viz., (1) bankruptcy, upon which M. Roguin, Asser, and Weiss are reporters; (2) obligations, reported on by MM. Harburger and Burtamente; (3) papers to bearer, by MM. Lyon-Caen and Sacerdoti; and (4) capacity in penal law, by MM. A. Rolin and Lamach. On International Law, properly so called, reports are presented upon (1) submarine cables, by M. de Bar (upon which MM. Rolin and Holland have respectively circulated dissentient conclusions); (2) the judicial interpretation of treaties constituting international unions, by MM. Roguin and Darras; (3) the legal regulation of balloons, by MM. Fauchille and Nys. Several other questions will be brought forward, should time be found for them, which seems more than doubtful, though work begins punctually at nine. The first subject considered was "international bankruptcy." After much debate, in which MM. Roguin, Lyon-Caen, Fiore, Pierantoni, Laine, and de Bar took part, it was resolved, notwithstanding resolutions in a contrary sense voted at Paris in 1894, that the discussion should now proceed upon the basis, so far as it might be realizable, of a single bankruptcy. At a meeting held on the 20th inst., Lord Reay was elected president, and Professor Pierantoni vice-president, for the period which may elapse between this session and the next. In the afternoon Professor Asser gave an account of the progress made by the conferences at The Hague towards the codification by treaty of the rules of private international law. The discussion of the conflict of laws and jurisdictions in bankruptcy was then resumed and lasted to a late hour.

It is stated that Judge Waddy, K.C., has resigned the post of Recorder of the City of Sheffield, and that his resignation has been accepted.

PRISON STATISTICS.

The report of the Prison Commissioners contains the following statistics:—

Index as to Increase or Decrease of Commitments.—Having regard to the general interest taken in the question of the increase or decrease of crime, both absolutely and relatively to the population, the following statement will serve as an index both as regards the number committed to prison and the number committed relative to population since the five years ended in 1885:

Yearly Average Number of Persons Imprisoned in England and Wales.	On Indictment.		On Summary Conviction.	
	Actual Number.	Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.	Actual Number.	Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.
During five years ended 31st March, 1885	9,982	37.8	149,046	556.4
" " " " " 1890	9,136	32.7	140,722	515.6
" " " " " 1895	8,253	28.0	137,391	467.1
" " " " " 1900	7,744	25.0	146,143	470.5
" the year " " " 1901	7,091	22.0	141,509	498.7
" " " " " 1902	7,764	28.8	150,232	459.5
Decrease per cent. ...	22	37	8	13.6
Increase per cent. ...	—	—	—	—

It will be seen that the number of prisoners committed to prison on indictment, during the period embraced by the above table, has decreased 22 per cent. absolutely and 37 per cent. relatively to population, and that the number of those committed summarily has increased 6.8 per cent. absolutely and decreased 13.6 per cent. relatively to population.

Yearly Average Number of Sentences to Penal Servitude.—The following table shows the yearly average number of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, and their proportion to the population of the country, since the year 1859:

Yearly Average Number of Persons Sentenced on Indictment to Penal Servitude in England and Wales.		Estimated Average Population of England and Wales.	Number of Persons Sentenced per 100,000 of Population.
During 5 years ended 31st December, 1859	2,469	19,157,000	13.4
" 5 years ended 31st December, 1864	2,900	20,370,000	13.7
" 5 years ended 31st December, 1869	1,974	21,681,000	9.1
" 5 years ended 31st December, 1874	1,632	23,068,000	7.0
" 5 years ended 31st December, 1879	1,431	24,700,000	6.6
" 5 years ended 31st December, 1884	1,437	25,313,000	5.4
" 5 years ended 31st December, 1889	945	27,830,000	3.3
" 5 years ended 31st December, 1894	834	29,932,000	2.9
" 5 years ended 31st December, 1899	770	31,081,000	2.5
" the year ended 31st December, 1900	728	31,254,687	2.2
" the year ended 31st December, 1901	869	31,526,075	2.6

Imprisonment With and Without the Option of a Fine.—The following statement shows the number of prisoners received into prison each year since 1893 under sentence of imprisonment with or without the option of a fine, and distinguishing in each case those who were sentenced to hard labour from those who were not, and the number of those who obtained their release by paying the fine after reception into prison:

Year.	Imprisonment without Option of Fine.			Imprisonment in Default of Payment of Fine.			Paid Fine after Reception into Prison.
	Total.	With Hard Labour.	Without Hard Labour.	Total.	With Hard Labour.	Without Hard Labour.	
1893	69,916	67,650	2,266	79,836	41,464	38,372	7,077
1894	79,381	70,997	1,984	81,343	41,330	40,129	6,710
1895	67,547	65,791	1,756	74,748	37,884	37,499	6,187
1896	69,302	67,411	1,829	74,748	40,613	33,130	6,884
1897	69,084	67,787	1,829	78,521	38,651	39,870	6,465
1898	73,359	71,350	2,009	81,031	41,148	40,883	7,648
1899	70,104	67,151	2,955	83,855	39,487	44,368	6,322
1900-01	63,901	65,328	9,351	78,328	35,384	42,944	10,676
1901-02	76,408	72,415	3,991	88,973	39,667	49,306	12,994

It will be seen from the foregoing table that there has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners who paid their fine, in whole or in part, after reception into prison, the total number being 12,694, as compared with 10,676 in the previous year, and 8,632 in the year 1899; 7,290 were released on part payment of fine under section 9 of the Prison Act, 1893, as compared with 5,903 in the previous year.

Discharge of First Offenders and Others.—It will be observed from the following table that the number of cases dealt with under the Probation Act, 1893, and section 16 (2) of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, continues to increase. There has, however, been a decrease of more than 2,000 in the number of persons dealt with under section 16 (1) of the

latter Act, which allows the magistrate to deal with the charge, though proved, in certain cases, with out proceeding to conviction, either by dismissing it, or by ordering the defendant to pay damages not exceeding 40s. or costs.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED under FIRST OFFENDERS ACT, 1887, and section 16 (1) and (2) of SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1879.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Probation of First Offenders Act:—				
Indictable	3,519	3,887	3,453	3,857
Summary	573	781	653	554
Summary Jurisdiction Act, s. 16 (1):—				
Indictable	2,388	1,974	1,755	1,906
Summary	19,119	21,977	23,870	27,870
Summary Jurisdiction Act, s. 16 (2):—				
Indictable	1,331	1,322	1,077	1,197
Summary	7,185	6,629	4,147	4,593
Total	33,863	39,621	35,085	39,907

(continued)—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Probation of First Offenders Act:—				
Indictable	3,960	4,383	4,259	5,019
Summary	690	639	499	614
Summary Jurisdiction Act, s. 16 (1):—				
Indictable	1,771	1,732	1,756	1,739
Summary	31,430	33,846	35,979	38,411
Summary Jurisdiction Act, s. 16 (2):—				
Indictable	1,174	1,356	1,308	1,040
Summary	6,303	5,943	7,632	7,877
Total	45,258	47,758	50,778	49,654

42 prisoners were also discharged by courts of assize and quarter sessions under the First Offenders Act during the year 1900.

Youthful Offenders.—The following table shows the number of young prisoners committed to prison during each of the twelve years ended the 31st of March, 1902. Up to 1892-3 the statistics include unconvicted prisoners, but since that year only convicted prisoners are included:—

Year.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.		16 years and under 21.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1890-1 ...	190	14	3,276	402	18,689	4,149
1891-2 ...	230	15	3,235	375	18,577	4,837
1892-3 ...	196	14	3,496	338	19,814	4,373
1893 ...	134	16	2,512	292	17,940	3,645
1894 ...	84	2	1,942	236	16,475	3,598
1895 ...	59	1	1,785	178	16,325	3,273
1896 ...	54	1	1,330	109	13,443	2,924
1897 ...	37	1	1,641	89	14,809	2,677
1898-9 ...	43	1	1,699	93	16,302	2,657
1899-1900 ...	19	1	1,103	60	13,178	2,310
1900-1 ...	17	3	1,315	49	11,728	2,269
1901-2 ...	17	2	1,235	41	13,342	2,400

It is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding the large increase in the total number of convictions during the past year, the steady diminution in the number of juveniles under 16 years of age, which has been a noticeable feature for some years past, received no check. There were 89 fewer convictions than in the previous year. There were, however, 1,515 young prisoners convicted between 16 and 21 years of age in excess of the number for the previous year.

Remission of Sentence.—3,262 prisoners were discharged on remission of part of their sentences, under section 8 of the Prison Act, 1898, as compared with 3,058 the previous year.

Juvenile Offenders.—The number of juvenile offenders under 16 years of age received during the year on conviction was 1,295. There were also 825 over 16 who were treated under the rules for juveniles, making a total of 2,120.

Of these—

1,109 were committed in default of paying a fine.

1,011 " " without the option of a fine.

Ages:—4 were 9 years of age

4 " 10 " "

11 " 11 " "

28 " 12 " "

69 " 13 " "

294 " 14 " "

885 " 15 " "

825 " 16 " "

and over.

Sentences.—1,535 were sentenced to less than one month.

503 " " one month and over.

82 " " reformatory only.

(These were sent to prison after conviction to await removal to a reformatory.)

Offences.—50 were convicted of housebreaking and burglary.

740	"	"	larceny, &c.
67	"	"	as-ault.
99	"	"	wilful damage.
327	"	"	gambling.
133	"	"	obstruction.
34	"	"	cruelty to animals.
670	"	"	other offences.

The visiting committee of Bedford Prison have, in their annual report to the Secretary of State, expressed their "high opinion of the good work that is being done among these youthful offenders, the careful training they are receiving, both morally and physically, is producing excellent results after their release from prison. Out of 217 juvenile offenders discharged during the year, 143 are reported as doing well, and out of fourteen juvenile-adults discharged no less than ten are reported as doing well. These results in themselves show how marvellously successful is the system which is at work in this prison, and, further, many of these youths, in writing to the governor, the chaplain, and the secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society after their release, refer in their letters to the good influence and treatment they were under during their imprisonment, which has been the means of their complete reformation."

Educational Status of Prisoners.—The following statistics, shewing the degree of education of prisoners committed to prison during the years specified, are of interest, as shewing the extent to which the educational status of the inmates of our prisons has been affected by the operation of the Elementary Education Acts:—

Year.	Proportion of the Total Number of Prisoners Committed to Prison on Conviction who could			
	Neither Read nor Write.	Read and Write Imperfectly.	Read and Write well.	Superior Education.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1870	33.8	62.6	3.2	2
1875	33.5	62.4	3.7	2
1880-1	33.6	62.9	3.2	1
1885-6	28.6	67.3	3.2	0.6
1890-1	25.1	72.2	2.5	0.4
1895	20.5	76.9	2.9	0.3
1898	20.9	76.8	2.0	0.3
1899	20.3	77.2	2.2	0.4
1896	19.3	75.2	4.6	1
1899	18.8	76.2	4.1	0.5
1900	19.2	75.9	4.1	0.6

These figures show that 14.6 per cent. fewer prisoners were unable to read and write in 1900 than in 1870, and that those who could read and write imperfectly had increased by about the same proportion. The figures with regard to the education of convicted prisoners on reception into prisons in England, Ireland, and Scotland, respectively, during the year 1900, were, as far as ascertained, as follows:

	Could not Read or Write.	Could Read and Write.
	per cent.	per cent.
England	19.2	80.1
Ireland	20.0	79.0
Scotland	19.2	80.8

School Instruction in Prisons.—Of 9,799 prisoners eligible for school instruction on reception into local prisons, 1,845 were totally illiterate, 2,591 could pass an examination in Standard I, 3,137 in Standard II and 2,226 in Standard III. On subsequent examination by the chaplain, 666 of the illiterates under instruction during the year were passed to Standard I, 319 to Standard II, 136 to Standard III, and 103 passed out of Standard III. Of those in Standard I on reception 887 passed to Standard II, 544 to Standard III, and 590 passed out of Standard III. Of those in Standard II, 1,185 passed to Standard III, and 1,260 passed out of Standard III, and of those in Standard III, 1,549 passed out of that standard. It will thus be seen that no less than 7,239 prisoners made substantial educational progress during the year—viz., 4,287 to the extent of one standard, 2,123 two standards, 726 three standards, and 103 four standards. This compares very favourably with the figures for the previous year, when out of 9,507 eligible for instruction, 6,635 made progress to the extent of one or more standards. The number of convicts eligible for school instruction in convict prisons during the year shows a still further reduction; the number being 67, as compared with 119 and 152 during the two previous years. Of those under instruction 60 per cent. passed out of the third standard during the twelve months.

Segregation of First Offenders in Prisons.—The complete separation of first offenders from the habitual criminals, which commenced in 1897-98 by the establishment of the star-class system in all local prisons, has been continued during the past year. In the five years in which the system has been in operation, 34,517 males and 6,678 females have been placed in the class, of whom 2,489 males, or 7.2 per cent., and 829 females, or 12.4 per cent., have been recommitted to prison under fresh sentences. Since the formation of the star-class in convict prisons in 1879 up to the 31st March last, 2,878 male convicts have been placed in it, of whom only 26, or less than 1 per cent. of those discharged, have returned to penal servitude under fresh sentences, and only 28, or less than 1 per cent., have had their licences revoked or forfeited. Of 124 females, not one has returned to penal servitude.

LEGAL NEWS.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. GEORGE ALFRED GADSDEN, Solicitor, the head of the firm of Gadsden & Treherne, of No. 28 Bedford-row, on the 17th inst., at his residence, Fairleigh, Esher. Mr. Gadsden was admitted in 1861, and at his death was in partnership with Mr. G. G. Treherne and Mr. G. F. F. Gadsden. The funeral took place on the 20th inst. at Thames Ditton.

CHANGES IN PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.

JOHN WILLIAMS MATTHEWS, WILLIAM HARRISON, and CORYNDON MATTHEWS, solicitors (Hooker, Matthews, Harrison, & Co.), Plymouth June 30. John Williams Matthews and Coryndon Matthews will continue to carry on business under the style or firm of Hooker, Matthews, & Co. [Gazette, Sept. 23.]

GENERAL.

The death, on the 23rd inst., of Mr. Robert Walker Maxwell, Dumfries, the oldest town clerk in Scotland, is announced.

There is stated to have been an increase last year of nearly £2,000 in the receipts from fees in respect of the winding-up of public companies as compared with the previous year.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic judges and members of the bar have made arrangements for the holding of the Red Mass on the opening of the Law Courts, and that the ceremony will again be held in the old Sardinian Chapel, Sardinia-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Mr. Hawkins, the late tipstaff at the Law Courts, who has recently died from cancer, was, says the *Globe*, engaged writing his reminiscences, with special regard to a number of famous arrests he had made. Mr. Hawkins was the last of the tipstuffs. The appointment was worth £140 a year, and carried with it a room at the Law Courts.

It is announced that the King has granted to Sir Albert Kaye Rolit his authority to accept and wear the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic "in recognition of his services towards the development of commercial relations between this country and France, and especially for his services in connection with the Universal Exhibition of 1900."

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady's name was, says the *Daily Mail*, mentioned at the Chertsey Revision Court on Tuesday. It was suggested that the designation of "Mr." in the old list should be altered and the title "Sir" given in the new list, but the revising barrister considered that "The Honourable Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady" was the more exalted title, and gave instructions for the alteration to be made accordingly.

Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, jun., who has been appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court, has, says the *Albany Law Journal*, been a member of the highest court in Massachusetts for a score of years, and since 1898 its chief. Previous to his elevation to the bench he had been a practising attorney of distinction in Boston, a soldier, scholar, legal writer and scientist. He was born in Boston on the 8th of March, 1841, the son of the distinguished author, Oliver Wendell Holmes. Justice Holmes's reputation as a jurist is as wide as the boundaries of the country. Possessed of strong powers of analysis, his studies have been unremitting and varied, and he is in the broadest sense a scholar. Few men will go to the highest court in the land better equipped than Justice Holmes. He has never adopted the easy course of following rules and precedents slavishly, but has always thought and reasoned for himself. His opinions, which run through the last forty-five volumes of the Massachusetts reports, are models of fine literary style, logical, well reasoned and often sparkling with wit.

At the meeting of the British Archaeological Association last week the members were conducted over Staple-inn, Holborn, by Mr. T. Oato Worsfold, who read a paper upon the history of the inn. First occupied by the Merchants of the Staple, or dealers in wool when wool was one of the great staple trades of England, it passed to the lawyers as an Inn of Chancery, subordinate to Grey's-inn, in the reign of Henry V. The investigations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1854 to inquire into the position of the Inns of Court and Chancery with respect to legal education made it clear that little was done by "the ancients of Staple-inn"—as the heads of the inn were called—to advance the study of the law. Ultimately, in 1884, "the ancients" sold the inn for £80,000, and it was contemplated to pull it down and erect modern offices and residences upon the site. But this interesting survival of medieval London was preserved by the Board of Works purchasing the ground on the south side of the inn for the extension of the Patent Office, and the remaining portion of the inn coming into the possession of the Prudential Assurance Co. for £68,000. The old hall of the inn was now in the occupation of the Institute of Actuaries, and the teaching of law had given way to the business of life assurance.

"A London Solicitor," writing to the *Daily Mail* on the subject of solicitors' gowns, says: "In reference to the paragraph in your recent issue detailing the unhappy experience of a somewhat too hasty solicitor in the Brentford County Court, I should like to draw attention to the effect of the judge's rule as to the wearing of gowns by solicitors appearing before him. I myself had to appear before his honour in July last, and although the summons was issued in May, no intimation whatever was given to me

that a gown would be an indispensable adjunct, nor was this fact made known to me on the day of the hearing. His honour, on the case being called, refused a hearing on the ground of my not wearing a gown, and on my politely asking for a temporary adjournment in order to provide myself with the necessary garment, he refused this application also, and ordered the case to be struck out, thereby necessitating a recommencement of the action *ab initio*, and a delay of justice in this particular case at least of another two months. The hearing fee was subsequently returned by the registrar, but the original fee on the plaint, in this instance £1 1s., was retained by the court. I may say that I have appeared in many of the Metropolitan county courts, and in no case have I ever before been required to don the black robe, though I believe the rule now obtains at Wandsworth as well as at Brentford."

A tentative programme for the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis, 1903 or 1904, includes among its proposed lecturers, says the *Albany Law Journal*, the most eminent expounders of the law in every nation of the first grade. The congress will be held during the month of October. Speakers and the subjects assigned to them present this remarkable array: The Lord Chief Justice of England, on "The Anglo-Saxon system of Law—its Present Condition and Administration"; Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States, "The Anglo-Saxon System of Law, and its Administration in the United States"; and (among others) the following speakers and subjects: The Procureur d'Etat, on "The Civil Law—its Progress and its Present Condition as Modified by the Code Napoleon"; the chief law officer of the Russian Empire, "The System of Civil and Criminal Law in Use in the Empire of Russia—its Origin, Development, and Distinctive Characteristics"; the chief law officer of Spain, "The Spanish Law—its Origin, Development, and Present Status"; the chief law officer of Italy, "The Italian Law—its Origin, Development, and Present Status"; the chief law officer of Austria, "The Austrian Law"; the chief law officer of Germany, "The German Law"; the chief law officer of Switzerland, "The Law of Switzerland"; and the chief law officer of Sweden, "The Existing Systems of Law in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark."

The ninth Congress of the International Union of Criminalists, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, held its final sitting at St. Petersburg on the 20th inst. The discussions on which the members have been engaged have had a more theoretical than practical character, and cannot be said to present many features of unusual interest. There was a long debate on the relative importance to be attached to the motive of the criminal and the result of the crime, which gave the speakers an opportunity of advocating their views on the function and philosophic justification of punishment. Nothing new or surprising was said, and few practical suggestions were made. The discussion on the Continental system of preliminary investigation and the work of *juges d'instruction* was more interesting. Sir Howard Vincent, who had been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Congress, gave a brief but clear account of the English system with its insistence on publicity and its rigorous separation of the judicial and prosecuting functions. He was loudly applauded when he declared that England would never adopt the *juge d'instruction* or abandon principles which were regarded as indispensable safeguards of individual liberty. The succeeding speakers, however, while admitting the superiority, at any rate in theory, of the English system, did not think it could be introduced on the Continent without revolutionising the whole judicial system. After a long discussion the Congress passed a resolution affirming the desirability of separating the functions of the police from those of the judge. M. Feuilleux, who represented the French Ministry of Justice, read a paper on the "White Slave Trade," against which he urged that strong measures should be taken. After some debate on points of detail, the Congress unanimously accepted the resolutions passed on the subject by the recent International Congress in Paris.

A meeting of the executive council of the Association of Poor Law Unions was held on Thursday in last week at the Holborn Restaurant. Considerable discussion took place on the report of the Parliamentary Committee dealing with epileptics, imbeciles, and feeble-minded persons. The committee approved of a resolution of the Coventry Board of Guardians in favour of Parliament's giving effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners on local taxation for the extension of the present pauper lunatic maintenance grant by an allowance of 3s. a week in respect of imbeciles and epileptics maintained by guardians in institutions other than county or borough asylums to the satisfaction of the local Government Board. Mr. Vulliamy strongly urged that the council should not tie itself with regard to the amount, and moved that the matter be referred back for further consideration. Mr. Dimbleby seconded the amendment, and thought the general opinion of the country was against feeble-minded persons being in workhouses. It was decided to refer the matter back. Mr. Craigill moved to rescind the following resolution passed by the council in 1899 and by the annual meeting in 1900: "That in the opinion of this council boards of guardians should no longer be charged with the administration of the vaccination laws, nor with the expense of such administration." He said that at the British Medical Congress a resolution was carried favouring the transference of the administration of the vaccination laws from the boards of guardians to county and borough councils. It was stated that that congress had such a transference was favoured by the boards of guardians, but he thought that was not correct, for the matter had never been discussed at the annual meetings. He protested against the desire to place all duties in the hands of the local authorities, and did not think any local body could carry out the administration of the vaccination laws better than the guardians. The Rev. Dr. J. G. Lewis seconded the resolution. Mr. W. Bennett said the guardians were brought in existence to relieve the poor,

and he did not think the vaccination laws should be placed on their shoulders. Mr. Vulliamy remarked that the administration of the vaccination laws was entirely a local matter. Mr. Manton, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Macdonald opposed the motion, which was defeated.

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSEES.—Before purchasing or renting a house, even for a short occupation, it is advisable to have the Drains and Sanitary Arrangements independently Tested and Reported upon. For terms apply to The Sanitary Engineering Co. (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Established 27 years. Telegrams: Sanitation, London. Telephone: 316 Westminster.—[ADVT.]

THE PROPERTY MART.

SALES OF THE ENSUING WEEK.

Oct. 2.—Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield, at the Mart, at 2 p.m.:—Rent-charges, Reversions, &c., the Manor of the Press, Shropshire (see particulars). Solicitor, Edward Bygott, Esq., Wem, Salop.

REVERSIONS:

To One-seventh of £37,724 Indian $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock; lady aged 65. Solicitor, E. K. Hall, Esq., Bourton-on-the-Water.

To £2,500; gentlemen aged 72 and 83. Solicitors, Messrs. Manby & Brevitt, Wolverhampton.

To One-eighth of £18,900 on Mortgage; lady aged 74. Solicitor, Henry F. Kite, Esq., London.

(See advertisements, this week, back page.)

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—Friday, Sept. 19.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON LAND CO., LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Frederick Roche, 6, Princess-st. **COLENTINE MYPACHT SYNDICATE, LIMITED**—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Baker, 151-3 Dashwood House, 9, New Broad-st. **INCHESTER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED**—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 25, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to P. O. James, Wellington-borough. **JUGOLE SYNDICATE, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov. 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to James William Cresser, Broad-st House, New Broad-st. Timbrell, New Broad-st, solicitor for liquidator.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—Friday, Sept. 19.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

AINES, JOHN WILLIAM, Thoraby on Tees, Yorks, Labourer Stockton on Tees Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
ANDREW, ALBERT EDWARD, Openshaw, Manchester, Boot Maker Manchester Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
BIRTWISTLE, JOHN THOMAS, 64 Haywood, Lincs, Joiner Blackburn Pet Sept 5 Ord Sept 17
BLACKMAN, ALFRED WALTER, Wilkinstown, South Lambeth High Court Pet July 25 Ord Sept 15
BREWITT, WILLIAM, Low Burnham, Hants, Farmer Lincoln Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
BROOKS, JOE CHORLAND, Derby, Baker Derby Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
BROWN, GEORGE CONRAD WILL, Seaforth, at Liverpool, Light Importer Liverpool Pet Aug 29 Ord Sept 17
BUTLER, WILLIAM THOMAS, jun., Wolverhampton, Cab Proprietor Wolverhampton Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
CALLAWAY, ALBERT HENRY, Stratford on Avon, Builder Warwick Pet Aug 28 Ord Sept 16
CRAWFORD, FRANCIS HADEN, Underidge, School Proprietor Windsor Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 13
CRONIN, WILLIAM, Cannon-st, Hat Manufacturer High Court Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
CURTIS, WALTER WICKS, Birmingham, Butcher Birmingham Pet Sept 9 Ord Sept 15
DAVIS, LOUIS LEVIN, Cannockbury High Court Pet Aug 29 Ord Sept 15
DEBALLE, WILLIAM, 68 Farnham, Norfolk, Farmer Norwich Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
DODSON, WILLIAM BRADSHAW, Gower pl, Boston sq, Piano-forte Maker's Manager High Court Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
DYER, BENJAMIN JOHN, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick, Builder Birmingham Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
EDWARDS, JANE CHARLOTTE, Hecknall, Torkard, Notts, Furniture Dealer Nottingham Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
FAIRFIELD, EDWIN, jun., Solihull, Warwick, General Importer Birmingham Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
GOFF, S. A. John, at, Mansfield High Court Pet Aug 11 Ord Sept 12
GREENMAN, WILLIAM, Froxwich, at Manchester, Cycle Maker Rotherham Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
HAGDS, BEN, Headingley, Leeds, Dyer Leeds Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
HOPPER, ARTHUR ASHTON, Gower-st, Feme sole High Court Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 12
HOLMES, FRANK, Sheffield, Confectioner Sheffield Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
HOMAN, HENRY JOHN, Eton, Flints, Hairdresser Bangor Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
HOWARD, HENRY, Leeds Leeds Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
JACKSON, GEORGE PATTERSON LISTER, and THOMAS OWEN, Halkidike, Northumberland, Mineral Water Manufacturers Carlisle Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

JONES, SIDNEY ERNEST, Evesham, Worcester, Market Gardener Worcester Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
KEELEY, HELEN, Bournemouth, Boarding house Keeper Poole Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
KING, C. High-st, Poplar, Grocer High Court Pet Aug 19 Ord Sept 17
KING, ELIZABETH RICHARD, Bury St Edmunds, Builder Bury St Edmunds Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13
LEAR, WILFRED, Evesham, Worcester, Druggist Worcester Pet Sept 8 Ord Sept 17
MC CURE, ERNEST BROOKHURST, Huddersfield, Carrier Huddersfield Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13
MANDRELL, MORRIS, and LOUIS GROSSMAN, Bedford-st, Whitechapel High Court Pet Sept 11 Ord Sept 12
MARSHALL, THOMAS, Oldham, Furniture Dealer Oldham Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 17
MICHELLE, FRANK, Huddersfield, Pork Butcher Huddersfield Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
PERK, TOM, Hereford, Licensed Victualler Hereford Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
PENROCK, WOOD, & Co., Liverpool, Produce Brokers Liverpool Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 15
PLAYFOOT, WILLIAM COOPER, Lamberhurst, Kent, Jobmaster Tunbridge Wells Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
RAWSON, HENRY, & Co., Manor rd, Stoke Newington, Cabinet Manufacturers Edmonton Pet Aug 7 Ord Sept 15
REEVES, FRANK RECKFORD, Shirley, Southampton, Cycle Maker Southampton Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
RISK, RICHARD HUMPHREY, Davyhulme, Manchester, Bag Manufacturer Manchester Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
ROBINSON, JOSEPH HENRY, Blackpool, Lodging house Keeper Preston Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
SCOTT, JOHN THOMAS, Spennymore, Durham, Grocer Durham Pet Aug 25 Ord Sept 16
SCROHAM, THOMAS PARKINSON, Portlaid, Sussex Brighton Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
STOKES, THOMAS, Derby, Tailor Derby Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
SUDDER, WILLIAM TURNER, Bradford, Hay Merchant Bradford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
SWIGLER, ELIZABETH, Boston, Lincs Boston Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
THORP, HENRY, Nottingham Lace Merchant Nottingham Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 16
TILES, WILLIAM EDWARD, Barton on Trent, Furniture Dealer Barton on Trent Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
WEDDER JAMES, Kerley, at Chacewater, Cornwall, Carpenter Truro Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
WELLS, CLARENCE, Birmingham, Auctioneer Birmingham Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
WHITAKER, HENRY, West Bowling, Bradford, Commission Agent Bradford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
YOUNG, SAMUEL, Birmingham, Bottler Birmingham Pet Sept 8 Ord Sept 15

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 12:

HENY, ALFRED CHARLES, Peterborough, Toner Pet 7-borough Pet Sept 5 Ord Sept 9

KING ALFRED NIGHT LIGHT CO., LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 14, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Harry Cooper Ford, Rowan, Heston, Cheshire

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL TRADING SYNDICATE, LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 14, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Frederick William Scholl, 17 and 18, Basinghall-st. Brown & Ayles, Gresham bldgs, Basinghall-st, solicitor for liquidator

MORGAN, DAVID & Co., LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 17, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Izard, 52 Gracechurch-st. Syer, Threadneedle-st, solicitor for liquidator

OVERSTREET ESTATE, LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 17, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to George Shead, 7, Laurence Pountney hill, Cannon-st

ZOROASTRIAN GOLD ESTATE, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to James William Cresser, Broad-st House, New Broad-st. Timbrell, New Broad-st, solicitor for liquidator

COURTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

H & J SEMPLE, LIMITED—Petn for winding up, presented Sept 16, directed to be heard at the Court House, Government bldg, Victoria-st, on Oct 3. Glover, Castle-st, Liverpool, solicitor for petnrs. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 2

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

MANCHESTER CROWN PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY—Petn for winding up, presented Aug 26, directed to be heard at the Court House, Manchester, on Oct 13, at 10 o'clock. Beaumont, Chancery-lane, Manchester, solicitor for petnrs. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 11

London Gazette.—Tuesday, Sept. 23.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

CROSSLAND AUTOMATIC LOOM SHUTTLE, LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 15, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Charles Robert Scholes, Castle-chmbrs, Bury, Tameside, Manchester, solicitor for liquidator

GRAYS PAPER WORKS, LIMITED—Petn for winding up, presented Aug 20, directed to be heard Oct 23. Ellis & Co, Portland House, Basinghall-st, solicitor for petnrs. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 27

PELSAULT BROTHERS, LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 8, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Algernon Osmond Mills, 23, King-st, Chesapeake

SERVICES, LIMITED—Petn for winding up presented Sept 22, directed to be heard Oct 1. Stammers, Bevis House, 27 and 28, Basinghall-st, solicitor for petnrs. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept 30

WEST HANTS LIBERAL CLUB BUILDINGS CO., LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Thomas J Broad, 31, Queen's rd, Watford

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 18:

CURTIS, ANNIE ELIZABETH, Birmingham Birmingham Pet Sept 11 Ord Sept 11

FIRST MEETINGS.

ALLPORT, FREDERICK PERCY ALEXANDER, Birmingham Butcher Pet Sept 26 at 11 174, Corporation-st, Birmingham
ASPIN, HENRY, Blackburn, Blacksmith Sept 26 at 10.30 Off Rec, 14, Chapel-st, Preston
BLACKMAN, ALFRED WALTER, Wilkinstown, South Lambeth Sept 30 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey at
BLAIR, STUART CHARLES, Gt Yarmouth, Printer Sept 23 at 11 Off Rec, 5, King-st, Norwich
CARR, JOHN, Ayrington Sept 26 at 12 Off Rec, 14, Chapel-st, Preston
CHRISTIE, EDWARD ARTHUR, Withington, at Manchester, Stock Broker Sept 26 at 2.30 Off Rec, Byrom-st, Manchester
CHELLAND, MARY, Gt Canfield, Essex Oct 1 at 12 Shire Hall, Chelmsford
CHERRY, CHARLES, Wandsworth Common, Grocer Sept 29 at 11.30 24, Railway-opp, London Bridge
CHOKER, WILLIAM, Cannon-st, Hat Manufacturer Sept 26 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey at
DAVIS, LOUIS LEVIN, Bereford rd, Cannockbury Sept 29 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey at
DAY, WILLIAM GEORGE, Clapham Common, Furniture Dealer Sept 26 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey at
DODSON, WILLIAM BRADSHAW, Euston sq, Piano-forte Maker's Manager Oct 1 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey at
HARTLEY, JOHN ALEXANDER, Withington, Manchester Sept 26 at 8 Off Rec, Byrom-st, Manchester
HEY, STEPHEN, Burnley, Fishmonger Sept 26 at 3 Off Rec 14, Chap 1st, Preston
HITCHCOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, Yeovil, Glover Sept 26 at 12.30 Off Rec, 5, King-st, Salisbury
HOWES, FREDERICK THOMAS, Bermondsey Newrd, Butcher Sept 26 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey at
HUBBARD, WILLIAM, West Bromwich, Herbal Brewer Sept 26 at 12 174, Corporation-st, Birmingham
ISOMHONGER, WILLIAM, Corby, Northampton, Coal Merchant Sept 29 at 2.30 Royal Hotel, Kettering
JONES, SIDNEY ERNEST, Evesham, Worcester, Market Gardener Sept 29 at 11 45, Copenhagen-st, Worcester
KENNEL, WILLIAM, Walthamstow, Innkeeper Oct 2 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey at
KING, HARRY RICHARD, Bury St Edmunds, Builder Sept 26 at 2 Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds
KNOTT, EDITH ORGILLA ARTHUR, Blackpool, Restaurant Proprietress Sept 26 at 11 Off Rec, 14, Chapel-st, Preston
LADDS, JOHN WILLIAM, and HARRY LADDS, Dunoon, at, Islington, Cartage Contractors Oct 1 at 12.30 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey at
LINCOLN, FREDERICK SAMUEL, Norwich, Boat Manufacturer Sept 26 at 5 Off Rec, 5, King-st, Norwich

MCGUIRE, HENRY BROOKMAN, Huddersfield, Carrier
Sept 27 at 11 Off Rec, 19, John William st, Hudders-
field
MICHELBAEGER, FREDERICK, Huddersfield, Pork Butcher
Sept 30 at 11 Off Rec, 19, John William st, Hudders-
field
PROBY, DAVID GRANVILLE, Bedford Nov 17 at 3.30 Lion
Hotel, Bedford
SHEFFIELD AND HALLAMSHIRE CLOTHING CO. Sheffield,
Clothing Sept 26 at 12 Off Rec, Figs in, Sheffield
SUTCLIFFE, ARTHUR, Lancaster, Draper Sept 26 at 11.30
Off Rec, 14, Chapel st, Preston
THOMAS, EDWARD, Carmarthen, Baker Sept 26 at 11 Off
Rec, 4, Queen st, Carmarthen
WEBBER, JAMES, Kerley, nr Chacewater, Cornwall, Car-
penter Sept 30 at 12 Off Rec, Boscastle st, Truro
WILLIAMS, EDWARD, Rhyl, Flint, Timber Merchant's Clerk
Sept 26 at 12 Crypt chambers, Eastgate row, Chester

Amended notice substituted for that published in the
London Gazette of Sept 13:
COWARD, HENRY, Mere, Wilts, General Dealer Sept 19 at
12.30 Off Rec, Endless st, Salisbury

ADJUDICATIONS.

AINERS, JOHN WILLIAM, Thornaby on Tees, Yorks,
Labourer Stockton on Tees Pet Sept 15 Ord
Sept 15
ALEXANDER, Aldergate st, Merchant High Court Pet
May 31 Ord Sept 11
ANDREW, ALBERT EDWARD, Openshaw, Manchester, Boot
Maker Manchester Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
BROOKS, GEORGE EDWARD, and HERMAN WAGNER,
Fenchurch st, General Shipping Agents High Court
Pet Aug 27 Ord Sept 13
BENNETT, WILLIAM, Low Burnham, Haxey, Lincs, Farmer
Lincoln Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
BROOME, JOE CROSLAND, Derby, Baker Derby Pet Sept
15 Ord Sept 15
BUTLER, WILLIAM THOMAS, jun, Wolverhampton, Cab
Proprietor Wolverhampton Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
CURTIS, ANNE BEAUMONT, Birmingham Birmingham Pet
Sept 11 Ord Sept 15
DICKINSON, JAMES, Chiswick, Mantle Manufacturer High
Court Pet July 22 Ord Sept 13
DISDALE, WILLIAM, Gt Francham, Norfolk, Farmer
Norwich Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
DIXON, RICHARD THOMAS, Horwich, Lancs, Brickmaker
Bolton Pet Sept 2 Ord Sept 17
DOBSON, WILLIAM BRADBURY, Gower pl, Euston sq, Piano-
forte Maker's Manager High Court Pet Sept 16 Ord
Sept 16
EDGECOME, JAMES, St James's sq, Club Manager High
Court Pet July 2 Ord Sept 12
EDWARDS, JANE CHARLOTTE, Hooknall Torkard, Notts,
Furniture Dealer Nottingham Pet Sept 16 Ord
Sept 16
FINTH, THOMAS, Heaton, Bradford, Farmer Bradford Pet
Aug 22 Ord Sept 15
GIMBLEW, WILLIAM, Freshwick, nr Manchester, Cycle
Maker Balfour Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
HAIGH, BEN, Headingley, Leeds, Dyer Leeds Pet Sept
16 Ord Sept 16
HOLMESHAU, FRANK, Sheffield, Confectioner Sheffield Pet
Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
HOMAN, HENRY JOB, Rhyl, Flint, Fancy Dealer Bangor
Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
HOWARD, HENRY, Leeds Leeds Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
HOWES, FREDERICK THOMAS, Bermuda New rd, Butcher
High Court Pet Sept 5 Ord Sept 5
JACKSON, GEORGE PATTISON, Lister, and THOMAS
COWIE, Hattwhistle, Northumberland, Mineral Water
Manufacturers Carlisle Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
JONES, SIDNEY HENRY, Evesham Worcester, Fruit
Grower Worcester Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
KERLEY, HENRY, Bournemouth, Boarding house Keeper
Poole Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
LADD, JOHN WILLIAM, and HARRY LADD, Duncraig st,
Lalington, Garage Contractors High Court Pet Aug
15 Ord Sept 15
LITTLE, CHRISTOPHER, Whitley, Northumberland, Insurance
broker Newcastle on Tyne Pet Aug 16 Ord Sept 17
MCGUIRE, HENRY BROOKMAN, Huddersfield, Carrier
Huddersfield Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 13
MICHELBAEGER, FREDERICK, Huddersfield, Pork Butcher
Huddersfield Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
PERR, TOM, Hereford, Licensed Victualler Hereford Pet
Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
PIPER, HENRY, and ALFRED PIPER, jun, South Totten-
ham, Merchant Tailors Edmonton Pet Sept 8 Ord
Sept 15
POTTS, HENRY, South Shields, Tailor Newcastle on Tyne
Pet Sept 8 Ord Sept 16
REEVES, FRANK BROOKFORD, Shirley, Southampton, Cycle
Maker Southampton Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
RIE, RICHARD HUMPHRY, Manchester, Bag Manufacturer
Manchester Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
ROBINSON, JOSEPH HENRY, Blackpool, Lodging house
Keeper Preston Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
SCROGHAM, THOMAS PARKINSON, Portlaine, Sussex Brighton
Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
SHEAL, ADOLPH, Church in, Whitechapel, Manchester
Warehouseman High Court Pet Aug 25 Ord
Sept 13
STOKES, THOMAS, Derby, Tailor Derby Pet Sept 15 Ord
Sept 15
STODEN, WILLIAM TURNER, Bradford, Hay Merchant
Bradford Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 16
SWINGLES, ELIZABETH, Boston, Lincs Boston Pet Sept 13
Ord Sept 13
TARLING, ALBERT, Hastings, nr Cranbrook, Kent,
Boarding house Keeper Hastings Pet Aug 31 Ord
Sept 16
THOMPSON, HENRY, Nottingham, Lace Merchant Notting-
ham Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
TORLOVSKY, ISIDORE PHILIP, and RUBEN TORLOVSKY,
Nottingham Nottingham Pet Aug 16 Ord Sept 16
TUFFELL, CHARLES, Southampton bldgs, Highbury, Egg
Importer High Court Pet July 1 Ord Sept 11

TYLER, WILLIAM EDWARD, Burton on Trent, Furniture
Dealer Burton on Trent Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
WEBBER, JAMES, Kerley, nr Chacewater, Cornwall,
Carpenter Truro Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
WHITAKER, HENRY, West Bowling, Bradford, Commission
Agent Bradford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

AARON, GEORGE, Beeston hill, Leeds Wakefield Pet Aug 26
Ord Sept 18
ANTCLIFF, WILLIAM HENRY, Newark on Trent, Publican
Nottingham Pet Sept 8 Ord Sept 19
BAMMANT, THOMAS, Gt Yarmouth, Dealer Gt Yarmouth
Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
BOWER, WILLIAM ROBINSON, Manchester, Printer
Manchester Pet Sept 30 Ord Sept 30
CARLINGS, ROBERT WILSON, Bawtry in Furness, Baker
Bawtry in Furness Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
CHAPMAN, LAURA, Shepton Mallet, Somerset Wells Pet
Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
CLARKE, WILLIAM, Hickley, Baker Leicester Pet Sept
30 Ord Sept 30
COURTIS, WILLIAM HENRY, Nantymoel, Newsagent Cardiff
Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
COWLEY, DANIEL, Brighton, Baker Brighton Pet Sept 19
Ord Sept 19
DAVEY, GEORGE LEOPOLD, Hendra, nr Pencoed, Glam,
Road Contractor Cardiff Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
DAWSON, JAMES, Malton, Yorks, Wine Merchant Scar-
borough Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
EDGE, JOSEPH, Wolsanton, Staffs Hanley Pet Aug 1
Ord Sept 18
ELLIOTT, JOSEPH, Stratford, Baker High Court Pet Sept
30 Ord Sept 30
HILL, S. B. W., Walsall on Sea High Court Pet Aug 19
Ord Sept 19
HOBBSMAN, EDWARD, Olney, Boot Maker Leeds Pet Sept 17
Ord Sept 17
JACOBS, DAVID HENRY, Sun st, Finsbury, Glass Manu-
facturer High Court Pet July 16 Ord Sept 19
JENNINGS, ROBERT, York, Cycle Dealer York Pet Sept 18
Ord Sept 18
JONES, THOMAS EDWARD, Morriston, Swansea Swansea
Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
KETTERINGHAM, HARRY, Lowestoft, Jobmaster Gt Yar-
mouth Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
KNOWLES, JAMES, Manchester, Printers' Engineer Man-
chester Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
LIPPETT, JOHN DOUGLAS, Bodminster, Bristol, Butcher
Bristol Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
MANN, HENRY THOMAS WILLIAM, Denbigh High Court
Pet Sept 30 Ord Sept 30
MINSTER, SAMUEL CLARENCE, Bradwell, Suffolk Gt Yar-
mouth Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
MORGAN, E. MURRAY, Wolverhampton, Engineer Wolver-
hampton Pet Aug 15 Ord Sept 19
MURRAY, EDWARD JOHN, Torquay, Photographer Exeter
Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
PACOCK, LUKE, and ARTHUR PACOCK, Kingswood, Glo.,
Boot Manufacturers Bristol Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
POTTER, CHARLES, and FRANK POTTER, Stratford, Yorks,
Farmers York Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
REED, WILLIAM, Balam, Plumber Wandsworth Pet
Sept 30 Ord Sept 30
ROBINSON, THOMAS GEORGE EDWARD, Kidderminster,
Butcher Kidderminster Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
ROOPER, CHARLES, Holloway High Court Pet July 8 Ord
Sept 18
SAUNDERS, GEORGE ALFRED, Ipswich, Grocer Ipswich
Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
SIOGERS, WILLIAM HORATIO, Ramsgate, Musical Director
Canterbury Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
WATKINS, HORACE, Hallow, Worcester, Baker Worcester
Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 19
WERTHEIM, SIEGFRIED, Cophall House High Court Pet
Aug 27 Ord Sept 18
WILSON, JAMES, Newcastle on Tyne, Draper Newcastle on
Tyne Pet Sept 6 Ord Sept 15
WISHTAILEY, EVELYN, West Heathly, Sussex, Gardener
Tunbridge Wells Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
WOOD, GEORGE, Hyde Cheshire Ashton under Lyne Pet
Sept 8 Ord Sept 15
WRIGHT, JAMES, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts, Miner Notting-
ham Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
WRIGHT, SAMUEL, Leicester Leicester Pet Sept 20 Ord
Sept 20

Amended notice substituted for that published in the
London Gazette of Sept 13:
BUCKWALL, JOSEPH ALFRED, Sefton Park, Liverpool, Cotton
Merchant Manchester Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 5

FIRST MEETINGS.

AINERS, JOHN WILLIAM, Thornaby on Tees, Yorks,
Labourer Sept 30 at 11 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd,
Middleborough
ANDREW, ALBERT EDWARD, Openshaw, Manchester, Boot
Maker Oct 1 at 3.30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
BATESFORD, CHARLES, Birmingham, Ironfounder Oct 1 at 11
174, Corporation st, Birmingham
BRADING, ALFRED THOMAS, St John's, nr Hyde, Carpenter
Oct 1 at 8.19 Quay st, Newport, I of W
BROOKFIELD, R. Hastings, Butcher Oct 7 at 2.15 County
Court Offices, 24, Cambridge rd, Hastings
CRAWFORD, FRANCIS HADRI, Cambridge, School Proprietor
Sept 31 at 12.30 Temple chambers, Temple st
DISDALE, WILLIAM, Gt Francham, Norfolk, Farmer Oct 1
at 12 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
DRAKE, THOMAS, Birmingham, Builder Oct 1 at 12 174,
Corporation st, Birmingham
DRIVER, JOHN HENRY, and ARTHUR DRIVER, Manchester,
Corn Merchants Oct 1 at 2.30 Off Rec, Byrom st,
Manchester
ELLIOTT, JOSEPH, Stratford, Baker Oct 1 at 12 Bank-
ruptcy bldgs, Carey st
GOODLUD, ARTHUR, Loughborough, General Dealer
Sept 30 at 12.30 Off Rec, 1, Barridge st, Leicester

GRIFFITH, MARGARET, Belsize rd Oct 2 at 11.30 24,
Balfour app, Lladona bridge
HOBBSMAN, EDWARD, Olney, Yorks, Boot Maker Oct 1 at
11.30 Off Rec, 24, Park row, Leeds
HOWARD, HENRY, Leeds Oct 1 at 11 Off Rec, 12, Park
row, Leeds
HYDE, JAMES WILKINGTON, Moss Side, nr Man hester,
Company Promoter Oct 1 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st,
Manchester
JENNINGS, ROBERT, York, Cycle Dealer Oct 2 at 11.30 Off
Rec, The Red House, York
JONES, WILLIAM, Upper Llandwrog, nr Bryngwyn, Car-
penter, Quarry Labourer Oct 1 at 12.30 Crypt
chambers, Eastgate row, Chester
ISAACS, ISAAC, Sandstead, Cabinet Maker Sept 30 at
3.30 Off Rec, 25, John st, Sunderland
KRALEY, HALEN, Bournemouth, Boarding house Keeper
Sept 30 at 12.30 Off Rec, Endless st, Salisbury
KIRK, ALBERT EDWIN, Beer Retailer Sept 30 at 11.30 24,
Railway app, London Bridge
LEAH, WILFRED, Evesham, Druggist Oct 1 at 11.30 45,
Copenhagen st, Worcester
LITTLEWOOD, HENRY BLANLEY, Kensington rd, Clerk Oct
1 at 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
MADREN, FRANK, Colwyn Bay, Denbigh, Builder Oct 1 at
12 Crypt chambers, Eastgate row, Chester
MANDELSTEIN, MORRIS, and LOUIS GROSSMAN, Bedford st,
Whitechapel, Cab Proprietors Oct 3 at 11 Bankruptcy
bldgs, Carey st
MITCHELL, A. M., Chiswick, Grocer Oct 5 at 11 Bank-
ruptcy bldgs, Carey st
PERCIVAL, NOAH, and FREDERICK JOHN CORBETT, Tipton,
Staffs, Ironfounders Oct 1 at 12 Off Rec, 196, Walver-
hampton st, Dudley
PINES, HENRY, Manor Park, Essex, Paint Merchant Oct 2
at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
PLATTEN, THOMAS, Wells next the Sea, Norfolk, Builder
Oct 4 at 12.30 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
POTTER, CHARLES, and FRANK POTTER, Stratford, Yorks,
Farmers Oct 2 at 1 Off Rec, The Red House, York
REEVES, FRANK BROOKFORD, Shirley, Southampton, Cycle
Maker Oct 3 at 3 Off Rec, 172, High st, Southampton
ROOPER, CHARLES, Holloway rd, Holloway Oct 3 at 14
Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
SAINT, GEORGE EDWARD, Darlington, Poultry Dealer
Sept 30 at 11 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middleborough
SAUNDERS, GEORGE ALFRED, Ipswich, Grocer Oct 1 at 11
Off Rec, 38, Princes st, Ipswich
SUDDER, WILLIAM TURNER, Bradford, Hay Merchant Sept
30 at 11.30 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
TARLING, ALBERT, Hastings, nr Cranbrook, Kent, Board-
ing house Keeper Oct 7 at 2.30 County Court Offices,
24, Cambridge rd, Hastings
TAYLOR, MARY, Peterborough, Licensed Victualler Sept 30
at 12 The Law Courts, New rd, Peterborough
THOMPSON, HENRY, Nottingham, Lace Merchant Sept 30
at 12 Off Rec, 4, Castle pl, Park st, Nottingham
WATKINS, HORACE, Hallow, Worcester, Baker Oct 3
at 10.30 45, Copenhagen st, Worcester
WATSON & SON, JOHN, Beeston Mill, nr Nottingham, Silk
Manufacturers Oct 3 at 12 Off Rec, 4, Castle pl, Park
st, Nottingham
WELLS, FREDERICK LUTHER, Brockley, Furniture Removal
Company Oct 1 at 12.30 24, Railway app, London
Bridge
WERTHEIM, SIEGFRIED, Cophall House Sept 30 at 12
Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
WHEELDON, CHARLES, New Normanton, Derby, Carter
Sept 30 at 11 Off Rec, 47, Full st, Derby
WHITTAKER, HENRY, West Bowling, Bradford, Commission
Agent Sept 30 at 11 Off Rec, 81, Manor row,
Bristol
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Pontardulais, Glam Sept 30 at 12
Off Rec, 31, Alexandra rd, Swansea
WOLFE, LOUIS, Goolse, Yorks, Boot Dealer Sept 30 at 11
Off Rec, 6, Bond ter, Wakefield

ADJUDICATIONS.

BRADING, ALFRED THOMAS, St John's, Hyde, I of W,
Carpenter Newport Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 27
BROOMFIELD, R. Hastings, Butcher Hastings Pet Aug 29
Ord Sept 19
BROWN, JOHN, Croydon, Carter Croydon Pet May 23 Ord
Sept 16
BRYAN, ALFRED, Portsmouth, Refreshment house Keeper
Portsmouth Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
BUCKWALL, JOSEPH ALFRED, Sefton Park, Liverpool,
Cotton Merchant Manchester Pet Aug 30 Ord
Sept 19
BULMER, ARTHUR GIBSON, Gullaborough, Mineral Water
Manufacturer Stockton on Tees Pet Sept 2 Ord
Sept 7
CHAPMAN, LAURA, Shepton Mallet, Somerset Wells Pet
Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
CLARKE, WILLIAM, Hickley, Leicester, Baker Leicester
Pet Sept 30 Ord Sept 30
COURTIS, WILLIAM HENRY, Nantymoel, Nwag at Cardiff
Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
CRAWFORD, FRANCIS HADRI, Uxbridge, School Proprietor
Windsor Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 30
CROKER, WILLIAM, Cannon st, Hat Manufacturer High
Court Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 17
DAVEY, GEORGE LEOPOLD, Hendra, nr Pencoed,
Glam, Road Contractor Cardiff Pet Sept 18 Ord
Sept 18
DAWSON, JAMES, Malton, Yorks, Wine Merchant Scar-
borough Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
DRAKE, THOMAS, Birmingham, Builder Birmingham Pet
Sept 18 Ord Sept 19
ELLIOTT, JOSEPH, Stratford, Baker High Court Pet Sept
30 Ord Sept 30
FAIRFIELD, EDWIN, jun, Solihull, Warwick, General Iron-
monger Birmingham Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
GOLDSTEIN, SOLOMON, Shoa sq, Whitechapel, Tailor's
Presser High Court Pet Jan 31 Ord Jan 31
HOLLISWORTH, SAMUEL, Whitechapel, Cockshott, Yorks
Ashton under Lyne Pet Aug 12 Ord Sept 16
HOBBSMAN, EDWARD, Olney, Yorks, Boot Maker Leeds Pet
Sept 17 Ord Sept 17

JENNINGS, ROBERT, York, Cycle Dealer York Pet Sept 18
Ord Sept 19
JONES, THOMAS EDWARD, Morriston, Swansea Swansea
Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
KETTNERHAM, HARRY, Lowestoft, Jobmaster Gt
Yarmouth Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
LEAH, WILFRIED, Evesham, Druggist Worcester Pet Sept
3 Ord Sept 20
MONK, MARSHALL, Romford, Essex, Builder Chelmsford
Pet July 23 Ord Sept 18
MORGAN, HENRY, Newtown Montgomery, Draper Newtown
Pet Aug 2 Ord Sept 19
MURRAY, EDWARD JOHN, Torquay, Photographer Exeter
Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
POTTER, CHARLES and FRANK POTTER, Brafferton, Yorks,
Farmers York Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
PRATO, GIUSEPPE GELTRUDE GIOACHIN GIOVANNI, East-
cheap, Commission Agent High Court Pet May 31
Ord Sept 20
REED WILLIAM, Balham, Plumber Wandsworth Pet
Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
ROBINSON ALBERT, Southsea, Grocer Portsmouth Pet Aug
29 Ord Sept 17
ROBINSON THOMAS GEORGE EDWARD, Kidderminster,
Butcher Kidderminster Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
SAUNDERS, GEORGE ALFRED, Ipswich, Grocer Ipswich Pet
Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
SIGGERS, WILLIAM HORATIO, Ramsgate, Musical Director
Canterbury Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
WELLS, CLEMENT, Birmingham, Auctioneer Birmingham
Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 18
WESTHEIM, SIEGFRIED, Copthall House High Court Pet
Aug 27 Ord Sept 19
WILLIAMS, OWEN LLOYD, Tythym Ff Afon Inn, Llando-
narydd, Farmer Portmadoc Pet Aug 23 Ord
Sept 18
WINTANLEY, EVELYN, West Heathly, Sussex, Gardener
Tunbridge Wells Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
WOOD, GEORGE, Hyde Cheshire Ashton under Lyne Pet
Sept 3 Ord Sept 20
WRIGHT, JAMES, Sutton in Ashfield, Miner Nottingham
Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
WRIGHT, SAMUEL, Leicester Leicester Pet Sept 20 Ord
Sept 20

Amended notice substituted for that published in the
London Gazette of Aug 29:

COOPER, JOHN JONATHAN BURNINGHAM, Odham, South-
ampton, Builder Winchester Pet Aug 19 Ord
Aug 25

Amended notice substituted for that published in
the London Gazette of Sept 2:

SMITH, ERNEST CHARLES, and ERNEST ROBSON, Walsall,
Butchers Walsall Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

SMITH, FRANCIS HENRY PERCY, Bramfield rd, Wandsworth
Common, Surrey. Commission Agent High Court
Adjud April 2, 1897 Annul Aug 5, 1901

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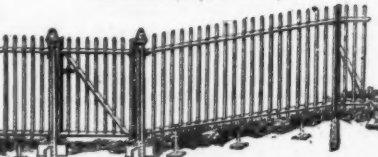
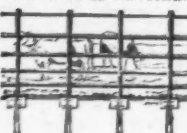
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